

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 14 of 1894.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 4th April 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Khattari Hirkari ...	Agra ...	Dina Nath ...	For Mar. ...	1st Apl. ...	500 copies.
2	Vaishya Hirkari ...	Meerut ...	Mohan Lal ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	"
	Bi-monthly.					
3	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	1st Apl. ...	3rd Apl. ...	125 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
4	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Kbid Ali ...	4th & 14th Mar. ...	20th Mar. & 2nd Apl.	375 copies.
5	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	10th & 20th " ...	1st Apl. ...	45 "
6	Hamid-ul-Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Idahi Baksh ...	31st " ...	2nd " ...	225 "
7	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farakhsabad).	Bhagga Khan ...	1st Apl. ...	2nd " ...	200 "
8	Mufid-i-Kam ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	20th Mar. ...	20th Mar. ...	100 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).				1894.		1894.		
Tri-monthly—(continued).								
9	Nâsir-i-Hind ... <i>Weekly.</i>	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	1st	Apl. ...	4th	Apl. ...	40 copies
10	Agra Akhbâr ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	28th	Mar. ...	30th	Mar. ...	236 copies
11	Akbâr-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khân.	27th	" ...	31st	" ...	65 "
12	Akbâr-i-Ikân ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khân...	30th	" ...	1st	Apl. ...	526 "
13	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	28th	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	660 "
14	Anfa-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sardp ...	31st	" ...	2nd	Apl. ...	625 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	24th & 31st	" ...	29th Mar. & 1st Apl.		128 "
16	Ans ...	Ditto ...	Sajjad Husain ...	30th	" ...	1st	Apl. ...	200 "
17	Dabdab-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	24th & 31st	" ...	30th Mar. & 2nd Apl.		250 "
18	Dabdab-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	28th Mar. & 2nd Apl.		29th Mar. & 4th Apl.		446 "
19	Hindustânî ...	Lucknow ...	Gangâ Prasad Varmâ	28th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	300 "
20	Jâm-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	25th	" ...	3rd	Apl. ...	250 "
21	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yâqûb...	"	" ...	29th	Mar. ...	275 "
22	Kâyasath Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnârâyan Varmâ...	30th	" ...	31st	" ...	500 "
23	Matla-i-Nûr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	31st	" ...	1st	Apl. ...	45 "
24	Manj-i-Narbada ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	24th	" ...	30th	Mar. ...	200 "
25	Mehr-i-Nimros ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	28th	" ...	31st	" ...	435 "
26	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	2nd	Apl. ...	4th	Apl. ...	300 "
27	Najm-ul-Akbâr ...	Etawah ...	Rûh-ullah Khân ...	31st	Mar. ...	1st	" ...	222 "
28	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamnâ Dâs Biswâs...	30th	" ...	2nd	" ...	450 "
29	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Alah Bakhsh ...	31st	" ...	3rd	" ...	117 "
30	Nisâm-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	27th & 31st	" ...	30th Mar. & 2nd Apl.		250 "
31	Nûr-ul-Anwâr ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	3rd, 10th, 17th & 24th Mar.		29th Mar. & 1st Apl.		163 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	29th	" ...	1st	Apl. ...	350 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	24th Mar. & 1st Apl.		29th Mar. & 4th Apl.		500 "
34	Qaisar Punch ...	Ballia ...	Mirza Aghâ Hasan...	14th & 21st Mar.		29th	Mar.
35	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partâp Kishun ...	31st	" ...	2nd	Apl. ...	375 copies
36	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Ali ...	25th	" ...	3rd	" ...	250 "
37	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwari Lal ...	28th	" ...	2nd	" ...	150 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	27th	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	410 "
39	Tâf-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	31st	" ...	2nd	Apl. ...	570 "
40	Zamânah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	29th	" ...	1st	Apl.
<i>Daily.</i>								
41	Oudh Akhbâr ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasad ...	29th Mar. to 4th Apl.		29th Mar. to 4th Apl.		508 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>								
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtâs-ul-din ...	27th & 30th Mar.		29th & 31st Mar.		441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government)
HINDI.								
<i>Monthly.</i>								
43	Bhârat Prakash ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	For	Mar. ...	1st	Apl.
44	Jain Hitaisi ...	Ditto ...	Pannâ Lal ...	"	" ...	"	"
45	Mâthur Vaidhya Sukhdâyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	230 copies
46	Râm Patâkâ ...	Allahabad ...	Râdhâ Mohan Shukla	"	Apl. ...	3rd	" ...	200 "
<i>Weekly.</i>								
47	Almora Akhbâr ...	Almora ...	Sadâ Nand ...	26th	Mar. ...	29th	Mar. ...	104 copies
48	Bhârat Jîwan ...	Benares ...	Râm Krishna Varmâ	"	" ...	30th	" ...	1,500 "
49	Khichri Samâchâr ...	Mirzapur ...	Mâdho Prasad ...	24th & 31st	" ...	31st Mar. & 4th Apl.		300 "
50	Nâgari Nirâl ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Parshad ...	29th	" ...	31st	Mar. ...	400 "
51	Prayâg Samâchâr ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nâth Tiwâri,	15th & 29th	" ...	3rd	Apl. ...	500 "
52	Sajjan Kîrti Sudhâkar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshyâ Châlak Dân...	26th	" ...	30th	Mar. ...	65 "
<i>Daily.</i>								
53	Hindustân ...	Kâlâkankar (Partâgarh).	Devi Dayâl Shukla...	28th Mar. to 3rd Apl.		29th Mar. to 4th Apl.		500 copies
HINDI-URDU.								
<i>Monthly.</i>								
54	Krya Darpan ...	Shâhjahanpur...	Bakhtâwar Singh ...	For	Mar. ...	2nd	Apl. ...	450 copies
55	Jât Samâchâr ...	Kagarel (Agra),	Chaudhri Kanhai Singh.	"	" ...	3rd	" ...	650 "
56	Machar-ul-Zîrat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khân.	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	60 "
<i>Weekly.</i>								
57	Kâshi Patrikâ ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	30th	Mar. ...	31st	Mar. ...	450 copies (including 250 copies taken by Government)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1894.	1894.		
	Bi-weekly.						
58	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahāvīr Prasad	24th & 28th Feb., & 3rd 7th Mar.	29th	Mar. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.						
	Weekly.						
59	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	28th	Mar. ...	1st Apl. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
	Weekly.						
60	Nyāya Sadhā ...	Nāgpur	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	26th	Mar. ...	30th Mar. ...	375 copies.
	GORKHA.						
	Weekly.						
61	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares	Rām Krishna Varmā,	23rd	Mar. ...	29th Mar. ...	500 copies.

I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
March 28th, 1894.

Questions put in the Provincial Legislative Council.

1. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, referring to the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council held at Lucknow on the 21st idem, observes that Seth Lachman Das of Muttra was conspicuous by his absence. Since his election he has not opened his mouth in the Council like Haji Muhammad Ismail who is a Government nominee, and has shown that, if Government is liable to err in making selections, the electors, too, sometimes return incompetent members, who uselessly burden the Government Treasury with their travelling allowances. The *Hindustani* highly approves of the two questions put by the Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram and hopes that the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass to his question regarding the taxation of Hackney Carriages will lead to the remission of the tax on all the railway lines. The reply to the question about the levy of license fees from the vendors of refreshments at railway-stations was unsatisfactory. Some vendors have to pay a heavy fee of Rs. 16 and therefore they supply articles to passengers at very high prices. The *Hindustani* expresses approval of all the questions asked by the Hon'ble Babu Charoo Chander Mittra, finding fault with the Hon'ble Mr. Impey's reply to the question regarding the prices of text-books used in Government Schools. The *Hindustani* complains that the Educational Officers sell the text-books, published by them, at very high rates, and advises the Babu to put the question again in a modified form at the next meeting of the Council. The *Hindustani* is much dissatisfied with the two interpellations of Raja Rampal Singh, which, in its opinion, reflect little credit on the intelligence of the Raja and his electors, and observes that the Chief Secretary to Government gave him very proper replies. The Ganges is no shallow river which might be polluted by a few corpses. If the Raja is very anxious for the public health, he should have taken exception to the discharge of polluted water from the Leather Factory at Cawnpore and the Lac Factory at Mirzapur into the Ganges, and the connection of the sewers at Cawnpore and Benares with that river, rather than to the throwing of a few dead bodies into the river.

ĀZAD.
March 30th, 1894.

Babu Charoo Chander Mittra's questions regarding school text-books.

2. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 30th March, observes that Babu Charoo Chander Mittra's questions regarding the school text-books are deserving of full consideration. The members of the text-book committee and other educational officers generally introduce their own books.

NAJM-UL-AKBAR.
March 31st, 1894.

Exemption of cloth from import duty.

3. The *Najm-ul-Akbar* (Etawah), of the 31st March, complains that the Government of India has exempted the cotton fabrics from import duty through fear of the Manchester weavers, in utter disregard of the Indian public opinion, and that the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils on the elective principle appears to have been quite useless. The Government does what it likes, turning a deaf ear to the cries of the people. If the Indians be inclined to consult their own interests, they should abandon the use of cloth imported from other countries.

NAJM-UL-AKBAR.
March 31st, 1894.

Results of the law examinations.

4. The same paper states that the unsatisfactory results of the law examinations this year cannot be viewed with equanimity. There were about a hundred candidates for the High Court Vakils' examination and 165 for the District Court Pleaders' examination, of whom only 3 and 13 respectively have passed. The candidates for the Mukhtars' and Revenue agents' examinations have not fared better. The Local Government had better inquire why the results have been so bad.

HINDUSTANI.
March 28th, 1894.

Memorial against the abolition of the Phaphund Tahsil in the Etawah district.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, states that the inhabitants of Phaphund are highly dissatisfied with the abolition of the Phaphund Tahsil and have forwarded a memorial to the Government of India. The *Hindustani* publishes the memorial in vernacular, and observes that the strong arguments urged therein are sure to receive full consideration from the Government. (The *Anis-i-Hind*, Meerut of the 31st March, also publishes the same memorial in extenso).

RAMPATÁKÁ.
April, 1894.

6. The *Rámpatáká* (Allahabad), for April, states that the new District and

New District and Sessions Judge of
Allahabad.

Sessions Judge of Allahabad is reputed to be very just, but that he does not allow people to approach within 50 steps of his Court; the chaprasis being placed on duty to see to this. Vakils and other persons have to leave their carriages at a distance, and no Vakils other than those who represent the parties to a suit which is being heard can enter the court. It is almost needless to say that such restrictions cause much inconvenience and loss to the men, who have occasion to deal with the Judge. It is to be hoped that he will reconsider his orders.

RAMPATÁKÁ.
April, 1894.

7. The *Rámpatáká* (Allahabad), for April, states that on the day of the Holi

Murder of a Muhammadan boy,
Allahabad.

festival one Musammat Kariman's son, 10 or 11 years of age, disappeared. She reported the matter to the police who discovered his dead body in a well near the gaoth next day at noon. Pressure was brought to bear on her by people to bury the body, but she did not agree. Early next morning at 4 A. M. she called upon the Magistrate at his house who told her to present a petition. Men endeavoured to carry the corpse to the burial ground against her will, but they were stopped on the way by the police under orders from the Magistrate. The police took the dead boy to the doctor who on a *post mortem* examination found the boy strangled and his stomach ripped open. Efforts are being made by people to hush up the case. Musammat Kariman has presented a petition to the Magistrate who has ordered the police to trace the offenders. A rumour has been set afloat that the boy was killed by his mother herself, but that is hardly credible, especially as she has no other son. It is not easy to understand why the body was not sent for a *post mortem* examination as soon as it was found. It will be remembered that a boy of the Kahar caste was killed at the city police-station and that his own brother would have been brought into difficulty by the police, but for the interference of the Lieutenant-Governor who took serious notice of the conduct of Babu Lal and others. It is to be hoped that His Honour will also interfere in the case above referred to, otherwise people are afraid that it might end in an unsatisfactory manner.

RAMPATÁKÁ.
April, 1894.

8. The same paper, referring to the theft committed at the house of one

A theft case, Allahabad.

Mata Prasad at Allahabad, observes that the woman who committed the theft and confessed her guilt, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. She said that she had made over the stolen property to one Hullan, a barber. The police arrested the man, held an investigation and then released him. The question is, why was he not sent to the Magistrate? If there was not sufficient evidence against him, why was he arrested and detained at the police-station? The police are accustomed to arrest, detain and harass suspected persons, but make no entry in the diary. The barber instituted a criminal suit against the police on the charge of beating him, but the Joint Magistrate dismissed the suit and even permitted the police to prosecute him under section 211 of the Penal Code. The barber who had been accused by the woman should have been sent to the Magistrate by the police for trial.

OUDH AKHBAAR.
March 21st, 1894.

9. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 29th March,

Institution of Civil and revenue ap-
peals of Bara Banki at Fyzabad.

referring to the circumstance that the district of Bara Banki is under the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge of Lucknow in criminal matters, and under that of the Civil Judge and the Commissioner of Fyzabad in Civil and Revenue matters respectively, condemns the arrangement as involving great unnecessary expense and trouble to the inhabitants of Bara Banki, inasmuch as Fyzabad is more distant from Bara Banki than Lucknow, and the inhabitants of Bara Banki have no friends and acquaintances in Fyzabad as in Lucknow. Hence the writer urges that Bara Banki should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Judge and the Commissioner of Lucknow and should cease to have any thing to do with Fyzabad.

BANNA.
March 31st, 1894.

Revision of income-tax assessments.

10. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, referring to the approaching annual revision of the income tax assessments, urges that the Tahsildars should make proper inquiries as to the income of a man before assessing the tax, and should not readily accept the statements of those persons who are accustomed to pay frequent visits to them. They should make just and equitable assessments and should not endeavour to increase the revenue simply with a view to gain the good will of the authorities. The practice of putting up lists of assessments in streets is open to objection. In the first place the publication of such lists is against the law, which requires that the income of any person should not be made public. Secondly, such lists are no satisfactory means of giving notice to the tax-payers, especially to those who are assessed for the first time. Men whose monthly income is Rs. 200 or more receive separate notices and are allowed to pay the tax in two instalments. These concessions should be extended to men who have smaller incomes.

HINDUSTÁN.
3rd April 1894.

Government Resolution regarding the conciliation committees in Azamgarh.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 3rd April, in commenting upon the resolution of the Local Government regarding the conciliation committees in Azamgarh, highly approves of the steps taken by the Government to check religious disputes and observes that, if the leaders of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, the members of the Municipal Boards, and the District Magistrates carry out the instructions of the Government, no religious riots will occur in future.

QAISAR PUNCH.
March 21st, 1894.

Imposition of the extra police tax on Munshi Nand Kishor Lal, Vakfi, Ballia.

12. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 21st March, complains that the list of men in Balupur, Ballia, liable to the payment of the cost of extra police, has not been prepared properly. Munshi Nand Kishor Lal, Vakfi, who had nothing to do with the late riots has been assessed, while dozens of Government Servants in Ballia have been excluded from the list. (The *Tohfa-i-Qádiri*, Ballia, of the 1st April, concurs with the *Qaisar Punch* in objecting to the assessment of the extra police tax on Munshi Nand Kishor Lal, and observes that he never took part in the cow-protection movement, nor did he agree to become a pleader for any Hindu in a religious case. He consequently incurred the displeasure of his co-religionists who have got him taxed, while other Hindus, who should have been taxed, have been exempted. The Magistrate should give his attention to the matter.)

QAISAR PUNCH.
March 21st, 1894.

Babu Jagdeva Bahadur Singh, Ballia.

13 The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 21st March, states that Babu Jagdeva Bahadur Singh lately appeared all of a sudden at Ballia and paid a visit to the Magistrate. Government has not yet rewarded him for his important services. If no suitable provision can be made for him in this country, he may be made the King of the Andamans. He gave out that he would be appointed a Tahsildar. It would be well if he were made Tahsildar of Nagra which is his home, and got the writer appointed his Naib Tahsildar.

SUBODH SINDHU.
March 28th, 1894.

Prohibition of music near a Muhammadan mosque on the occasion of a marriage in a Hindu family, Burhanpur.

14 A correspondent of the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 28th March, writing from Burhanpur, complains that, at the instance of Musalmans, the Deputy Commissioner prohibited a Burad, who lives near a Muhammadan mosque, from having any music near the mosque on the occasion of a marriage in his family. The man was therefore obliged to dispense with music altogether. Was the Deputy Commissioner justified in prohibiting music even on such an occasion? His action was a kind of interference with the private affairs of the people.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
March 15th, 1894.

Alleged ill-treatment of Hindus on their way to the Vishwa Nath temple at Benares, by a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Police.

15 The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 15th March, received on 2nd April, in its columns of miscellaneous news, has a paragraph, which appears to have been copied from the *Urgvási* of Calcutta, and in which a Benares correspondent writing on the 5th March complains that, though the arrangements made in the temple of Vishwa Nath in the

people on that day were satisfactory, Sheikh Inayat Ahmad, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was placed at the Gyánvapi gate to preserve order, ill-treated the people, even touching the water they carried with them to pour on the idol. His misconduct was calculated to lead to a serious riot. If the complaint is true, it would appear that the Magistrate does not like that peace should be maintained in Benares.

16. The *Rámpatáká* (Allahabad), for April, states that the Bengali character is used in the Courts in Bengal, the Gujrati character in Bombay, the Telugu character in Madras, and the Nagri character in Behar, Nágpur, and Kumaun, but does not understand why the Persian character is in use in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, although the majority

A suggestion regarding the introduction of Nagri character into Courts, in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

of the people are accustomed to use Nagri character in which the patwaris also keep their registers. Sir Charles Crosthwaite is fully alive to the merits of Nagri and the faults of Persian character; the present Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, is a very shrewd officer; and several able and public-spirited gentlemen are members of the Provincial Legislative Council. Under these circumstances the advocates of Nagri had better be up and doing. What is the Hindu Samaj of Allahabad about?

RÁMPATÁKÁ.
April 1894.

17. The *Bhārat Prākāśh* (Moradabad), for March, states that a dishonest banker, even when quite solvent, declares himself to be a bankrupt in order to escape his liabilities. The Government of India has devised a novel method of avoiding the payment of its debts. When interest has

Government Promissory Notes.

been paid for the half-years specified on the back of a Government Promissory note the Government has only to decline to renew it in order to make it null and void, as will be perceived from a ruling of Mr. Justice Macpherson of the Calcutta High Court.

BHĀRAT PRĀKĀSH.
March 1894.

18. The *Ārya Darpan* (Shahjahanpur), for March, states that India is very unlucky there being no prospect of an improvement in her condition. The foreigners have deprived her of her wealth, and her condition now resembles that of a cow which is milked every day but receives

Alleged drain of wealth from India.

little food.

ĀRYA DARPAN.
March 1894.

19. The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur), of the 24th March, thanks Mr. J. L. Denniston, the District and Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, for granting permission to the editor to attend his Court or send a reporter to note the proceedings of the Court, and observes that Mirzapur has seldom

Mr. J. L. Denniston, Judge of Mirzapur.

had such an impartial Judge.

KHICHRI SAMĀCHĀR.
24th March 1894.

20. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 26th March, states that in Almora a small forest is attached to each village and that the villagers are accustomed to take wood freely from the forest for building purposes. It is believed that orders have lately been issued that no man should take any wood

Village forests in Almora.

ALMORA AKHBĀR.
March 26th, 1894.

without previously obtaining permission from the district officer; manifestly, the object of the restriction is to protect such forests, but it will be a source of much inconvenience to the peasantry. Every man who wants wood will have to go to the headquarters of the district to file a petition for permission. As the petition will go to the Tahsildār and patwari for report, there will be delay in the grant of permission, and the applicant's work will suffer in consequence. Again if he is on bad terms with the patwari and the Malguzar, it will be very difficult for him to get his application sanctioned. Hence, the editor is of opinion that men should be allowed to take wood with the permission of the village panchait, and that if any person takes more wood than he requires, he should be reported by the Malguzar and severely punished.

POLICE NEWS.
March 24th, 1894.

Examination of Police Inspectors at Meerut.

21. *The Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th March, referring to the half-yearly examination of Police Inspectors held at Meerut on 15th and 16th idem, states that five Inspectors appeared at the examination, of whom, only one, viz., Munshi Ajodhya Prasad, Court Inspector at Etah, was successful. The examination committee was composed of Mr. Pocock, the District Superintendent of Police of Muzaffarnagar, as President, and Babu Dila Ram, Deputy Collector, and Lala Sukh Ram Das, Court Inspector, as members. It would appear that, according to Circular No. 8, of 1892, the examination committee should have contained a larger number of members, unless that Circular is applicable only to the Central examination committee. Even a Local examination committee should not have less than 5 members. It would be better if all the Inspectors were examined at Allahabad; there being no necessity for having three centres of examination. Again, it is difficult to understand why Lala Sukh Ram Das is always appointed a member of the Meerut examination committee. The examinees as a rule are dissatisfied with him. Raza Husain, Court Inspector at Moradabad, and Moulvi Azmat Ali, Inspector at Bijnor, appeared at three examinations at Meerut, but were always plucked. At last, the former appeared before the Allahabad examination committee which passed him, and the latter appeared at the Lucknow examination and has a strong hope of success.

POLICE NEWS.
1st April 1894.

Police Presses.

22. *The Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st April, referring to Police Presses established in some districts, does not understand why such Presses have been allowed to be established, while jail presses have been abolished, and inquires if the declarations, which have to be made by the proprietors of presses before Magistrates under the law, have been made in respect of the police presses by the District Superintendents of Police. The editor hopes Government will give its best attention to the matter.

POLICE NEWS.
24th March 1894.

Alleged ill-treatment of respectable natives who attended the funeral procession of Mr. James White, Collector of Meerut.

23. *The Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th March, states that Mr. James White's funeral procession on the 19th idem at Meerut was accompanied by the European Civil and Military officers of the station, and also by a large number of native officers and private gentlemen. On the arrival of the procession at the cemetery, as soon as the Europeans and a few natives who were in the front rows had entered the door, an officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards ordered the European troopers not to allow any more natives to enter the cemetery. The order was a signal for the troopers to rush upon and disperse the crowd of natives at the door. In the confusion that ensued, the turbans of two respectable persons fell from their heads, and were trampled by the horses of the soldiers. Among the natives who were subjected to such treatment were Hafiz Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., and some other raisas and officers. Mr. Armstrong, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Sardar Karam Singh, Inspector, told the soldiers to desist and took these gentlemen with them to the cemetery. Now in order to do honour to the remains of a European officer, respectable natives left their work and walked all the way to the cemetery in the train of his funeral procession to their no small inconvenience. In return for all this trouble they were insulted by European soldiers. Is this western civilization, of which Europeans boast so much? It may be said that the soldiers were told to exclude only common people. But no sane man could have any difficulty in distinguishing between gentlemen like Hafiz Abdul Karim and ordinary persons. It may be hoped that the Commander-in-Chief will call upon the officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who is responsible for this ill-treatment of natives by the soldiers, to offer an apology to the Hafiz and other gentlemen, and will teach his subordinate officers better manners. It would be well if on the occasion of the death of a high European officer tickets were issued to all men who were considered fit to attend his funeral procession, as is the custom in England.

II.—POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

RAHBAR.
March 31st, 1894.

Privileged newspapers.

24. *The Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, states that in this country a privileged newspaper which is charged quarter of an anna on account of postage, should not exceed 2 lbs in weight, while in England, a newspaper weighing

about 39 tolas is carried for that amount. The rate for book packets in this country is half an anna for ten tolas. Even at that rate the maximum limit of weight for a privileged newspaper should be raised to 5 tolas. Great indulgence is shown to the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers in the matter of postage. If any of them weighs even 20 tolas, it is charged only half an anna as postage.

25. The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 26th March, referring to the question put by the Maharaja of Ajodhya in the Legislative Council regarding the want of privies in the third class railway carriages, observes that Sir C. Pritchard's reply was very unsatisfactory. He said

Maharaja of Ajodhya's question regarding the want of privies in third class railway carriages.

that suitable arrangements had been made for the convenience of the passengers. What arrangements did he refer to? It is true that privies have been provided at railway stations, but passengers are unable to utilize them for several reasons. The passengers as a rule do not know how long the train will stay at a station nor do they possess watches. Again, they are afraid that their luggage may be stolen during their absence from the carriage, several minutes elapse before a passenger can get a railway employe to unlock his compartment, and he is very likely to be left behind by the train if he pays a visit to the privy. The *Bhārat Jīvan* is of opinion that the want of privies in third class railway carriages is one of the chief causes of the out-break of cholera on occasions of large fairs, inasmuch as pilgrims have to travel long distances in over-crowded carriages without satisfying the calls of nature. As the railway companies derive a large portion of their income from the third class passengers, they ought to provide every necessary convenience for them.

BHARAT JIVAN.
March 26th, 1894.

26. The *Hindustān* (Kalakankar), of the 29th March, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that Sir C. Pritchard declared that the matter was considered at the time of passing the Indian Railways Act, and that all the members of the Legislative Council at the time were of opinion that no privies could be provided in the third class carriages. Evidently the matter did not receive full consideration at the time, or the members to whom the matter was entrusted, did not possess full information. Nothing could be more cruel and selfish on the part of the Railway authorities than to provide no privies in carriages for passengers who travel hundreds of miles at once, on the score of the cost which the provision of privies might involve. The third class passengers contribute a large share of the railway revenues. The *Hindustān* argues that passengers cannot visit the privies at the stations owing to the short stay of the trains at the stations and other causes, and calls upon the public to press the matter on the attention of the Government of India.

HINDUSTAN,
March 29th 1894.

The same.

III.—LOCAL.

27. The *Bhārat Prakāśh* (Moradabad), for March, urges that the Shuklān lane in Muhalla Kisrol, Moradabad, should be metalled in order that carriages may be able to pass through it and should also be lighted at night.

BHARAT PRAKASH,
March 1894.

Muhalla Kisrol, Moradabad.

ALLAHABAD :
The 10th April 1894.

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,
} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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